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ITALIAN POLITICIANS DEMAND ACCOUNTING ON 'RIGHTS'

PY062010 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 6 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- The Italian prime minister, Giovanni Spadolini, and leaders of Italy's major political parties demanded that the new Argentine Government release information concerning "imprisoned and missing" people, because "silence is unacceptable for a democratic society and is rejected by universal ethical conscience." Their petition, published yesterday in a Buenos Aires daily, carried the signatures of Spadolini, who is also secretary of the Republican Party of Italy, Flaminio Piccoli, leader of the Christian Democrats, Bettino Craxi, head of the Italian Socialist Party, and Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer. The Italian politicians pointed to the "absolute responsibility that the (Argentine) Government has assumed with respect to these deeds" and asked the "Argentine authorities to confirm all the repressive acts carried out during the past five years in the name of 'national security'."

Government Reaction

PY070227 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0012 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jan (NA) -- A high-level San Martin Palace source has reported that the Argentine Government today conveyed to the Italian Embassy in Buenos Aires the "negative impression" caused by the publication in this city of a paid advertisement signed by some Italian officials and politicians, making demands on the situation of missing persons. For this purpose, the Foreign Ministry summoned Italian Charge d'Affaires Francesco Marcello Rugirello, who was told that the Argentine authorities have considered the publication as "a foreign intervention in Argentine affairs."

The Italian diplomat was received at the Foreign Ministry by Carvos Keller Sarmiento, director of the Western Europe department, who also told him that "such an attitude may have unfavorable repercussions in the wide range of relations between the two nations, including the economic area."

The European diplomat was told that one of the things which displeased the Argentine Government most was that Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spaldolini himself has signed the paid advertisement, although he did so in his capacity as leader of the Republican Party. The paid advertisement, which covered a wide space in one of the metropolitan morning papers, was also signed by Christian Democratic leader Flaminio Piccoli and by his peers from the Communist, Socialist, Social Democratic, Liberal and Radical Parties, as well as by "hundreds of senators, deputies and personalities," according to the paid advertisement's text.

After explaining under four items the reasons for the publication of the paid advertisement questioned by the Argentine authorities, it asks "the Argentine Government to publish the complete list of missing-detainees and to specify the place where they are kept under detention."

BUENOS AIRES, JUJUY, CORRIENTES GOVERNORS NAMED

PY072113 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2036 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan (NA) -- The Interior Ministry officially confirmed a few minutes ago the appointment of Jorge Aguado and Horacio Guzman as governor of Buenos Aires Province and Jujuy Province, respectively. It has also been confirmed that Gen Juan Pita will retain his post as governor of Corrientes Province.

GOVERNMENT STARTS OFFENSIVE AGAINST SPECULATION

PY061704 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The armed forces government yesterday began a counteroffensive to curb speculation and halt the hoarding of staple goods. It decided to reduce the official prices of three basic products and to maintain the current tax on imported milk, edible oil and canned fish. It also charge the Bolivian Development Corporation [CBF] with marketing the sugar stocks. The four government measures were presented at a press conference by the finance minister and industry and commerce minister, along with the mayor of La Paz.

At the beginning of the press conference, the finance minister referred to problems in the market as being caused by the psychological tension created by bad Bolivians: [Begin recording] The wave of tension which is causing uncertainty among the people is also causing an excessive, unnecessary demand for staple goods. The government of the armed forces, by special order of the president of the republic, has decided to exert strict control against speculation provoked by unscrupulous persons, thus enforcing drastic punishments against those bad Bolivians. [end recording]

Police Deployed in Stores

PY071333 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Bolivian police have deployed units to the different stores where popular consumer goods are sold to prevent speculation and the holding back of products. The government has announced drastic and severe punishments for these crimes. Gen (Jorge Saborax Carabajal), commander of the police, on announcing the deployment, stated that these crimes will be punished with sentences varying between 2 months' and 6 years' imprisonment, according to the provisions of the law.

19 Arrested

PY071943 Paris AFP in Spanish 1510 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the government campaign against speculation has resulted in the closure of 30 shops and the arrest of 19 persons.

The government unleashed this campaign because there was speculation in market-basket goods. This speculation was generated by announcements about an imminent devaluation that would raise the exchange rate to over 40 pesos per dollar from the present 25 pesos.

According to Industry and Commerce Minister Lucio Paz, some shopowners have increased prices on goods in relation to the dollar exchange rate on the fluctuating market, something which has not been authorized.

CONSORTIUM GRANTS EXTENSION ON DEBT AMORTIZATION

PY080118 Paris AFP in Spanish 1531 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 5 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported in this capital today that Bolivia has obtained a 90-day extension to amortize its foreign debt, which is at $3 billion. The information was released by Finance Minister Javier Alcoreza Melgarejo, who said this year's amortization will amount to $450 million.

He also said the extension agreement has been signed with the Bank of America, which is the leader of a financing consortium which granted short-term, hard loans to the country during Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' administration (1971-1978).

ECONOMIC CRISIS TO BE SOLVED WITH OWN RESOURCES

PY061726 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Javier Alcoreza has stated that the current economic crisis will be solved with the country's resources "without having to resort to foreign indebtedness."

Alcoreza's statement was released at the end of a meeting he held with President Torrelio Villa, in which he was accompanied by Marcelo Cayola, IMF representative for Latin America.

"The solution (to the economic crisis) is not plunging into debt. It does not mean overwhelming the country with debts in an irresponsible manner, as has been done so far. We have to solve the problem with what we have, all of us -- government and people -- must work with responsibility." Alcoreza stated.

Regarding the visit of the IMF representative, he stated that it was good to "exchange opinions on the country's economic development" and to verify that Bolivia's image abroad has improved considerably.

"The government is handling the public property in a responsible manner, and the president and the cabinet want to improve the economic situation day after day," he stated.

UN REFUGEE OFFICIAL TO INVESTIGATE ARRESTS

PY061927 Paris AFP in Spanish 1457 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 Jan (AFP) -- It has been reported here that Roberto Rodriguez, assistant regional director of the UN High Commission for Refugees, will arrive in Bolivia today to investigate the raid on the house of Lee Romero de Rea, an official of that organization, during a New Year's party.

During the raid 34 persons were arrested and nine are still being held in the security facilities of the government.

The repressive action had international repercussions because Mrs de Rea and her son Roberto Rea, who is still under arrest, are U.S. citizens.

PLAN TO REDUCE COCA CULTIVATION ANNOUNCED

PY050140 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] La Paz, 4 Jan (AFP) -- Col Rene Ocampo, executive director of the National Antidrug Council, said here today that the implementation of a 10-year plan to drastically reduce coca growing in Bolivia will require an initial investment of $500 million. Colonel Ocampo explained that the program includes the adoption of modern industrial techniques applied to substitute crops, as well as the introduction of almost 30,000 farmers to production techniques similar to those of cooperatives.

He said that each family which grows substitute crops will receive approximately $17,000 per hectare. It is estimated that 150,000 hectares will be sown in El Chapare, Cochabamba -- in the central part of the country -- and 50,000 hectares in Los Yungas, north of La Paz. These two regions produce almost the total amount of coca currently grown in the country. The director of the National Antidrug Council believes that several friendly nations should become interested in this plan since, he said, in the United States alone the number of cocaine addicts increased by 1.2 million persons in 1981.

OPPOSITION TO SEEK VOTE ON ELECTORAL BILL

PY072012 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tomorrow the opposition parties will try to get Congress to approve the motion that the electoral reform bill, which includes straight party ticket vote and prohibits coalitions, be voted on the following morning. Instead of concentrating on the opposition's criticisms aimed at changes in the social security law or the electoral package, today's session of the Chamber of Deputies was marked by confrontations among the members of the opposition. A deputy of the Workers Democratic Party tried to attack a representative of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB].

Senator Saturnino Braga was criticized by his own party, the PMDB of Rio de Janeiro state, and a representative of the Popular Party of Para state criticized the merger of his party with the PMDB.

Very few members of the Social Democratic Party are in Brasilia since they do not have to cast their vote due to the government's decision to pass its electoral reform bill by letting the period allowed for its discussion elapse. Discussions started this evening during a joint plenary session of the Chamber of Deputies.

PMDB leader, Deputy Odacir Klein, believes that the opposition will defeat the government's tactic to get the bill's approval by resorting to the constitutional time-limit mechanism.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES ELIGIBILITY OF UNION LEADERS

PY071947 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The government has agreed on the elegibility of union leaders who are retired or have been dismissed from their posts, but not of those who have been convicted. A provision to this effect has been included in the amendment proposed by Murilo Badaro -- Social Democratic Party of Minas Gerais State -- to the inelegibility bill. The mentioned bill was only approved today because the opposition had requested that it be reviewed.

In speaking of this decision, which by no means benefits him, Luis Inacio da Silva, national president of the Workers' Party stated: There is no point in the government seeking a solution which is useless. According to Silva, the country's legislation should not be drawn up to benefit given individuals but to benefit the Brazilian people as a whole.

The provision establishes that union leaders who have been subject to administrative measures are elegible but not those who have been punished under the national security law.

LEADER WANTS PP TO LEAD NEW PMDB COALITION

PY072007 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The leaders of the Brazilian Mobilization Party [PMDB] today reacted with complete silence to Popular Party [PP] leader Tancredo Neves' [words indistinct] (?demand) that a member of his party be appointed secretary general of the new PMDB after the merger takes place. This was the only issue casually discussed during the meeting held by the leaders of the two parties at Tancredo Neves' apartment. According to the request, the PP would [words indistinct] of the National Board and would hold one-third of the National Executive Board positions.

Out of 71 members of the National Board, 23 will be PP representatives and out of the 15 members of the Executive Board, 5 will be of the PP. It has been decided that the joint convention will be held on 14 February and the regional and municipal conventions on 2 April and 2 May respectively.

OBSERVERS TO BE SENT TO SALVADORAN ELECTIONS

PA061458 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia will send at least three observers to the 14 March elections in El Salvador in response to a request from Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. The Foreign Ministry reported this to the CARACOL network when it disclosed that the Salvadoran head of state has sent a message to Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds asking for the presence of Colombian delegates at the elections by which Duarte's successor and a new congress will be designated -- the first elections in almost 10 years of political turmoil.

The Salvadoran president says in his letter that Colombia's internationally recognized democracy would be a guarantee of purity for his country's elections. Although the Foreign Ministry has made no decision yet about the names or number of delegates, CARACOL network was told that at least three Colombian personalities will be so accredited, because Colombia shares the desire of the American nations to provide the Salvadoran people with the political stability required to overcome their undeclared civil war of almost 6 years. According to knowledgeable analysts, Eastern and Western powers are vying for supremacy through this war.

ARMY COMMANDER REPORTS ARREST OF M-19 LEADER

PA061509 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota -- Army Commander Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes has reported that (Guillermo Evencio Ruiz Gomez) -- husband of Carmenza Cardona Londono, alias La Chiqui, one of the main leaders of the 19 April Movement, M-19 -- was arrested during an operation in Bogota. Landazabal said that (Ruiz Gomez) was captured during an operation in Bogota but provided no further details.

(Ruiz Gomez) took part in the occupation of the Dominican Republic's Embassy and in other M-19 operations. La Chiqui became famous in Colombia when she acted as M-19's representative in talks for the release of the hostages taken at the Dominican Republic's Embassy. According to the army, she was killed months later in a battle in the country's southern region. (Ruiz Gomez) is one of the main advisers to top M-19 leader Jaime Bateman Cayon, military sources said.

MINISTRY DENIES INSPECTOR KILLED BY FARC

PA080408 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota -- The National Defense Ministry denied today that the police inspector of (Otro Mundo), (La Belleza) municipality, Santander, had been killed by the guerrillas who kidnapped him. Inspector (Pablo Quiroga) escaped from his kidnappers, the ministry disclosed in a press communique issued today. Initially it had been reported that the police officer had been killed by a command of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, after the command had kidnapped him last Thursday.

FARC CONFIRMS SUPPORT FOR NORMAL ELECTIONS

PA071957 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jan (AFP) -- Today the (procommunist) Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), confirmed their decision to institute a 7-month-long hiatus in their activities, to permit normal legislative and presidential elections in March and May. In an illegal bulletin distributed to the media in Bogota, FARC invited the Colombian people to actively participate in the elections.

Colombian military circles have been skeptical about the FARC announcement since FARC forces have continued their incursions in Santander Province. It has also been reported that a guerrilla group recently seized a town for about 30 minutes and killed a police inspector. FARC forces have also carried out kidnappings, assassinations and other actions that have disturbed the peace in various mountainous regions in northeast Colombia.

In the clandestine bulletin, the guerrilla organization completely ignores the efforts that the peace commission led by former President Carlos Lleras is undertaking. FARC has stated that it is prepared to talk with the commission, but not in Bogota. According to FARC, the dialogue must take place in regions where the rural subversives operate.

FARC has urged the government to suspend the curfew, to revoke the security statute, to grant a general amnesty to all armed rebels and to pay indemnities to peasants affected by official violence. FARC also demands an increase in wages and salaries for public and private employees and workers, both urban and rural, who earn less than 25,000 Colombian pesos, approximately $450, per month.

In its bulletin, FARC repeats its criticism of the peace commission and says that in 60 days the commission has done nothing in answer to the position of several subversive groups or to secure total peace in the country. Finally, the procommunist guerrilla group notes that if there is no solution to the Colombian problems during the 7 months in which it will maintain its hiatus, it will then reintroduce its military activities in June.

GOVERNMENT DECLARES FREEZE ON PRICES OF STAPLES

PA072000 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0821 GMT 7 Jan 82

[By Jesus Fonseca Escartin]

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jan (EFE) -- After many years of allowing absolute freedom in price policies, Colombian authorities have decided to exercise rigorous control in order to stop the exasperating speculation that has been going on in the country. A list with the prices of staples such as meat, milk, fish, and others will be displayed at each store to guide consumers and to prevent abuses and the arbitrary establishment of prices as much as possible.

Jorge Mario Eastman, Colombia's minister of government, has warned everyone that government officials and the police have been instructed to act firmly. At the same time, he has asked all Colombians to take a positive attitude toward the measures, and to demonstrate their civic spirit by reporting any irregularity. This official reaction is the result of a year of scarcity, which caused prices to rise indiscriminately, reaching sky-high levels, while the population's purchasing power decreased. In view of the growing unrest among the people, which threatened to develop into more serious problems in the future, the price of staples has been frozen for the time being.

Under the previous regulations, wholesalers, intermediate dealers and retailers could set whatever prices they wished. As a result, in Bogota, people must pay 1,000 pesos for 1 kg of frozen fish, while the average monthly salary in the capital is less than 8,000 pesos, or $600.

On the 1st day of 1982, the year when legislative and presidential elections will be held in Colombia, 2,000 labor unions announced their plans to call for a nationwide protest against the high cost of living. The government has now taken steps to put an end to the arbitrary way in which prices have been handled. If these measures are maintained, they will at least guarantee that a dozen eggs or a liter of milk will not cost 200 pesos in a cattle-raising country, whose agricultural resources have placed it in a privileged position on the continent.

## DAILY VIEWS NEED TO SUPPORT UN AGAINST TERRORISM

PY071608 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Dec 81 p A 2

[Editorial: "International Terrorism"]

[Text] The peace lovers, that is, the majority of the world, cannot avoid worrying about terrorism, which is one of the most conspicuous threats to international coexistence. James Lee Dozier, deputy commander for logistics of the NATO southern command, has become another of its victims. He was kidnapped from his home in Verona on 17 December by a unit of the Red Brigades, which claimed responsibility in a telephone call.

What doubt can there be that this operation is part of the underground, wicked and cowardly offensive carried out by commandos and guerrillas which evil fanatics have spread over the surface of the earth. Its threat is aimed not only at causing visible damage, but at winning minor but cruel battles before the day comes when the nuclear powers fight each other openly.

This type of violence is either prompted or directly orchestrated by communist extremism. There are other terrorisms in the world, of course, but the reactionary dictatorships, except in very rare cases, do not have the power to export their violence systematically beyond their borders. Moscow, Tripoli, Algeria and Havana, on the contrary, interfere in thousands of ways in various parts of the planet, using many means.

The international nature of these acts which, in the short or long term, are capable of seriously disrupting peace demands action from the United Nations. In 1972 the UN General Assembly was put in charge of taking measures aimed at avoiding terrorism and other types of violence, but it has done nothing since that date to eradicate this scourge of current political life.

As of the coming year the new secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, will have the opportunity to fight this threat to peace by adopting positive measures. But for this purpose it is necessary that those nations which respect the life and peace to which every person and country is entitled should support the antiterrorist project of this international organization or of the organizations determined to do away with political violence.

## BRIEFS

NEW ARMY COMMANDER -- Maj Gen Francisco Miranda Vargas has been designated as the new commander in chief of the Peruvian Army. [Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Dec 81 PY]

ECONOMY MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY -- Dr Ismael Benavides Ferreyros was designated new under secretary of the Economy and Finance Ministry yesterday. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 17 Dec 81 p 2 PY]

TYPHOID OUTBREAK -- Huancayo -- Victims of typhoid fever, 17 persons died during the past few days in districts near this city. Health officials decided to declare the districts of Chupuru and Chongos Bajo, where 35 children are now being given health treatment, emergency zones. The children are reportedly in critical condition. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 18 Dec 81 p 40 PY]

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE -- Huancayo -- According to a source at the 12th Agrarian Region, an outbreak of foot and mouth disease has been detected in the heart of the Mantaro valley, between the districts of Muquiyauyo, Sincos and Orcotuna, causing the deaths of several animals. The report has prompted a quick mobilization of veterinarians from the Agriculture Ministry, who ordered a vaccination campaign in the region. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Dec 81 p A 20 PY]

HERRERA GIVES VIEWS TO VISITING U.S. LAWMAKERS

PA062119 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1540 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Caracas, 6 Dec (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins told a group of U.S. congressmen who visited him here today that Nicaragua must not be isolated or treated like an enemy as long as there is a likelihood that a pluralist society may exist there. Herrera stressed every effort should be made to encourage any factors leading to pluralism despite disagreements.

He noted that Venezuela's energy cooperation program involves no political conditions. "We are assisting Nicaragua, Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Santo Domingo and Barbados in the same way," he said.

President Herrera noted that the United States must lend utmost political and moral support to the establishment of democratic governments in Central America.

Regarding foreign policy, Herrera said that rapproachement should extend beyond governments so as to establish ties among the peoples through art, culture and sports, which "the United States has shunned."

The group of congressmen who visited the president was composed of Charles Melvin Price (D-Illinois), William Louis Dickinson (R-Alabama), Richard Crawford White (D-West Virginia), [as received], Robert Edward Badham (R-California) and Eldon D. Rudd (R-Arizona).

CATHOLIC CHURCH REJECTS VIOLENCE IN LATIN AMERICA

PA052056 Paris AFP in Spanish 1403 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Caracas, 5 Jan (AFP) -- The Catholic Church today again rejected guerrilla warfare and armed violence in Latin America as "heresies with a mixture of religion and politics," according to Msgr Domingo Roa, head of the Venezuelan Episcopal Conference. The Venezuelan bishops began a regular episcopal assembly in Caracas which will adjourn on 12 January.

"There is a very dangerous heresy throughout Latin America, for which we must remain alert; it is the so-called popular church. It is supposed to born of the people and handled like a political party rather than as an answer to faith as taught by the Catholic doctrine," Monsignor Roa said his opening speech at the assembly. "It is obviously an attempt to involve even the bishops in this dangerous movement," he added.

According to Archbishop Roa, "this heresy is hidden under the suggestive cloak of social reform. We all agree and are the first to recognize the urgent need for rapid and deep social changes, but we strongly reject armed violence." The prelate indicated that "we must create a strong social awareness in all sectors to face this messianism."

Roa rejected some presentations of Christ "as a revolutionary, more concerned with political matters than religious ones." The head of the Venezuelan Episcopal Conference reiterated that "the bishops are neither with the right nor the left, are neither conservatives nor progressive, and are neither for the government nor the opposition."

The archbishop of Maracaibo, the second largest Venezuelan city, warned that "the enemies of the church in Latin America try to divide the bishops because such division would provide them with an easy victory." Monsignor Roa concluded by pointing to the unity of the Venezuelan episcopate.

ROYO DISCUSSES CENTRAL AMERICA, U.S. RELATIONS

PA070321 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2247 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Madrid, 6 Jan (EFE) -- Panamanian President Aristides Royo has said that Central America is one of the hot spots in the world, at the same or at a similar level to Poland and the Middle East. Royo stated this in an interview published in the latest issue of the Spanish weekly ENTREVISTA.

"The social situation," he said, "produces political violence and the social situation in many Central American countries is dramatic. There is illiteracy and hunger; there are no houses, electricity or water," he added, "and all of this is the basis for turning social rebellion into a political explosion with violence and guerrillas."

"Why isn't there violence in Panama?" he asked. "Because in Panama we have tried to answer those problems. I was recently in the area where I was born, in La Chorrera. I held a number of meetings and a list of requests was submitted to me. The requests were for a basketball court, the repair of the local church and a gymnasium-auditorium. These were the first priorities."

"These requests," he explained, "are due to the fact that the people already have water and power services, roads, houses and so forth. In Central America there has been no reply to the demands for the elemental development of human lives. That is where one should seek the roots of the violence."

"It has been said many times," he added, "that communism cannot be prevented with money. However, it can be prevented if there is no repression, if people are not forced to go underground, if human rights are respected and if social justice projects are undertaken. The only thing that systematic anticommunist campaigns achieve is to promote communism."

"I am accused," he stressed, "of not being hysterically anticommunist. That is true, I am not, but neither am I a communist or procommunist. It is not my theory; it is not my doctrine and I believe that communism will in no way solve the Central American problems."

"We believe," he continued, "that one of the main factors that encourages confrontations in this part of the world, besides those already mentioned, is interventionism, that is, the foreign elements who try to meddle and do meddle in our problems."

"We do not think that the United States will militarily intervene in Central America," Royo added. "It is going to use other means that we can describe as indirect intervention such as reprisals, isolation, possibly blockades and above all the refusal to grant aid, loans and support. For example, it is already applying influence in the international organizations so that Nicaragua will be cut off."

Regarding the Polish situation, Royo believes that "there is a 'Soviet intervention' in Poland. This could harden the U.S. position regarding Central America."

Regarding his country's relations with the United States, the Panamanian president indicated that "the first signs of the good disposition" of the United States are evident. "Nevertheless," he stated, "the present reality is that they distort, violate and interpret in a biased and unilateral manner the spirit of the treaty. This prevents the peaceful coexistence of the North Americans and the Panamanians."

Aristides Royo also said that Panama maintains good relations with Cuba and Nicaragua. Regarding El Salvador, he said: "We advised both the leaders of the guerrillas and the government 'to sit down and negotiate.'"

## PRESIDENT DECLARES 1982 YEAR OF PRODUCTION

PA010014 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 31 Dec 81 p 1

[1982 New Year's message from President Aristides Royo to the people of Panama, issued on December]

[Text] I hope that in 1982 all Panamanians will continue to enjoy the social and political peace that has characterized our country in recent years. I also hope that we will all have a better and happier year, as befits our country.

Despite misfortunes in 1981, among them Gen Omar Torrijos' death, our country, in the midst of a world in turmoil, has achieved more political and economic goals than in recent years. However, for the happiness of our people, 1982 should mean a commitment by all of the nation's sectors to strengthening the factors that determine the country's social peace. One of these is an increase in the resources necessary to achieving the basic goals of national development for the welfare of our people.

As an incentive to those who till the land to feed us and to those who produce our national wealth with their brains and resources, I want to proclaim 1982 as the year of national production.

That is why I exhort all government and private employees, industrialists, farmers, cattlemen and businessmen to work together in 1982. In this way we can make greater patriotic efforts to render it an unprecedented year in terms of the amount, quality and diversity of goods and services produced, to satisfy the increasing national demand and to achieve greater levels of exports, which will help to consolidate our economic development.

We hereby commit the central government and decentralized agencies to the provision of all possible support to this community effort, to ensure the success of the year of national production.

## BRIEFS

NEW ANTICOMMUNIST MOVEMENT -- The Azuero Democratic Movement, Los Santos Chapter, is a new group that has been created in La Villa de Los Santos. Its main goal will be to consolidate democratic principles and to fight against communist infiltration, which, according to its spokesmen, is rather alarming in that region. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 6 Jan 82 PA]

## COSTA RICA

### CARAZO NOTES INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC PRESSURES

PA080256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0220 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] San Jose, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- In one of his last speeches before the election of a new president, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has disclosed that he has been subject to heavy international pressures in an attempt to place conditions on the foreign aid that Costa Rica needs. "We have had confrontations with international officials who want to impose their economic doctrines on us," the president said in a speech broadcast by a national radio and television network.

The president said that he is making these incidents public, almost at the end of his term, as a "simple warning" and to help strengthen the position of the next president who will necessarily have to make efforts to reach the international agreements that the country needs.

Among the steps that must be taken soon, Carazo listed the favorable negotiation of the foreign debt, a favorable agreement with the IMF and an agreement with the World Bank that will open to Costa Rica the doors of the international financial organizations. The president also said that his government could not accept the IMF's conditions. These conditions would prevent restrictions on luxury imports as well as increase the interest on loans to 40 percent, and suddenly increase the prices of products to those at the international level. These stipulations are unacceptable because they would produce "a social disaster of unbearable magnitude."

In his message tonight, the Costa Rican president explained that the foreign aid received by his country" has been very little and conditioned" because he has not accepted "foreign pressures." Justifying his attitude he added that "if he had met certain demands by international organizations, the country would have lost its social peace."

He then added that because of his attitude, "Costa Rica has been punished from abroad by denying it aid, and within the country there has been a lack of cooperation and understanding needed to implement the measures demanded by the economic situation." Regarding the pressures to which he has been submitted, Carazo said that he was even compelled to ask "the representative of a certain international organization to leave the country because he could not have a foreign official acting as a proconsul."

The president said that the beginning of 1982 will permit the inception of strucutural changes which are pending implementation. He said he awaits the results of the coming elections on 7 February, "so that he can be part of the common front which Costa Rica needs in order to advance."

## EL SALVADOR

### FOREIGNERS BELIEVED AMONG GUERRILLAS IN USULUTAN

PA080312 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 7 Jan 82 p 42

[Text] The presence of armed subversives, including foreigners, in El Espino canton, Jucuaran jurisdiction, Usulutan Department, has been revealed to the authorities by residents of the area, a military source disclosed yesterday. The army spokesman said that the residents of that canton were forcibly evicted by the extremists and that their accent, clothes and other details led the residents to believe that the extremists are foreigners. The source added that it is believed that the terrorists are probably planning to seize that area to use it as a staging area for harassing neighboring towns.

The source said that the people are not only alarmed by the thefts committed against the residents of El Espino but also by the repercussions that these extremist actions might have in this coastal region. Those actions hurt the civilian population who are victims of abuse.

It was mentioned that the terrorists in El Espino might facilitate the landing of more subversives who could arrive shortly in the country through that zone.

MILITARY LAUNCHES FIRST OPERATION OF 1982

PA072303 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1713 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Early today some 2,000 soldiers began the first military operation of 1982 around San Vicente Volcano, 50 km north of San Salvador. Military sources told our station that some 2,000 soldiers and members of the Atlacatl battalion as well as jet planes have joined the operation to drive out completely the subversives from the San Vicente Volcano. The sources did not disclose the planned length of the military operation. This is confidential information to protect the operation against subversion.

CHAVEZ MENA SAYS 60 ELECTION OBSERVERS INVITED

PA072143 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1550 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government has invited 60 countries and political figures from Latin America and Europe to observe the Salvadoran electoral process, Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena announced after meeting with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano. Chavez Mena said today that besides Zambrano Velasco, other South American foreign ministers who have expressed a desire to visit El Salvador are scheduled to arrive in the country. This is part of the work that will be carried out beginning in February when the observers will come to witness the conclusion of the electoral process.

The Salvadoran Government junta plans to hold elections for a constituent assembly on 28 March 1982 and presidential elections in 1983.

The foreign minister said that for the time being he "cannot say which countries will be sending observers, although Colombia, Venezuela and the Central American countries have already stated they will send representatives." The foreign minister said that no Mexican and Nicaraguan observers have been invited.

The minister also expressed his "satisfaction and pleasure over Foreign Minister Zambrano's visit since it is a clear affirmation of the Venezuelan Government's solidarity and support for El Salvador in its efforts to achieve a democratic solution this year which will be the beginning of a process of pacification and economic consolidation in our country."

CEDES DISAVOWS AUTHORITY OF LEGAL AID OFFICE

PA071314 Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Jan (AFP) -- The Episcopal Conference of El Salvador [CEDES] denies some of the information on the Salvadoran social and political situation that was provided by the legal aid office of the Salvadoran archbishopric, and it expressed solidarity with Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the archbishopric of San Salvador.

CEDES condemned "the confused information on El Salvador, whereby facts are reported to other nations either unilaterally or in a distorted manner for political goals or party interests." In this way, CEDES was tacitly attributing this type of reporting to the legal aid office of the Salvadoran archbishopric.

The CEDES secretary, Msgr Freddy Delgado, explained that the Salvadoran bishops had met recently to "discuss the activities of the legal aid office of the Salvadoran archbishopric and had decided to unanimously support Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas' statements made during his homily of 31 May 1981."

On that occasion, Monsignor Delgado recalled, Monsignor Rivera stated that only the bishop, the vicars general representing the bishop and the secretariat of social communications, when representing the bishop, could speak on behalf of the archbishopric. "Any other agency or organization linked to the archbishopric is neither the official nor unofficial voice of the archbishopric," he underlined.

The archbishop added that legal aid office publications particularly create confusion whenever they adopt "clearly unilateral positions." He reminded that organization that its duties are mainly "legal and technical" and that its activities, consequently, must be restricted to that field.

"In disavowing any statements" already made or that may be made in the future by the legal aid office of the Salvadoran archbishopric, CEDES acknowledges "in unity" that the legal aid office has adopted and adopts unilateral positions without the consent of the Salvadoran archbishop.

RADIO VENECEREMOS REPORT ON GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

PA071810 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos to El Salvador in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] We have a report on activities carried out by our forces in the Chalatenango sector of the Modesto Ramirez central front:

From 22 to 26 December 1981, we attacked the genocidal forces in El Portillo, San Isidro, (Cantaque), (Petenico), Las Flores, Guarjila, Las Vueltas, Concepcion Quezaltepeque, La Laguna and Chalatenango. The enemy forces have suffered more than one guerrilla attack. It has been reported that there were casualties in El Portillo and San Antonio de la Cruz [as heard]. There is no report on enemy casualties in other places that were attacked. From 22 December 1981 to 4 January 1982 there were sabotage actions against electrical installations. Today's temporary blackouts will turn into a permanent light of freedom.

On 25 December, at 2300, on the road to Chalatenango in the area of km 74, high-tension towers were blown up and the city and the surrounding area were left without electricity. On 27 December, at 2200, a high-tension tower on the road to San Rafael was blown up. On 27 December, another tower, on the northern highway near km 76, was destroyed, cutting off electricity to La Palma, San Ignacio, (El Poi) and (Sitala). The next day, the enemy forces in El Paraiso placed an 81-mm mortar in a position so they would be able to do repair work from 1130 to 1300. On 4 January 1982, at 1200, a tower at km 75 of the road to Chalatenango was felled on the road.

From 23 December 1981 to 3 January 1982, the following ambushes were carried out: On 23 December, at 0000, we harassed enemy forces in the area of the road joining Potonico and Monte Redondo. The enemy had four casualties. We had none. On 28 December, at 1000, we harassed enemy forces stationed in San Isidro. The action took place on the road from San Isidro to Guarjila, in the Aguas Fria canton area. The enemy had two dead. We had no casualties.

On 3 January an operation to destroy the enemy and obtain supplies was carried out on the road between Santa Marta and Victoria, in the El Zapote canton area, Cabanas Department. The operation was carried out against an army patrol that was occupying our positions and providing security for the 5 November dam. Fighting began at 0855 and ended at 0950. The enemy had 11 casualties, including 6 dead and 5 wounded. The dead include a sergeant and two corporals. The following war materiel was seized: 2 G-3 rifles, 5 magazine cannisters, 141 7.62-mm cartridges, a pair of boots and a belt. We have to regret the combat death of two companeros. Another two companeros were wounded but they have already recovered.

Well-coordinated operations by the local guerrillas, the people's militia and the combative masses have resulted in continuous sabotage actions on roads around Las Mercedes, Potonico, Chalatenango, Las Flores, Concepcion Quezaltepeque, Carrizaal, (Dulce Nombre de Jesus) and El Guayabo.

On 23 December, at 0900, an enemy army column tried to move from San Isidro to (El Portillo del Norte). Fighting ensued. The enemy had three casualties, two dead and one wounded, and withdrew quickly. We had no casualties. On 3 January, at 1130, the genocidal army command sent a reinforced company to (Upatoro). They entered from three different directions with the main thrust taking place in the El Chupal canton area. We fought the enemy on the three fronts. This permitted a quick evacuation of the masses. Once the attack was repelled, our forces withdrew. The impotent enemy destroyed homes. They withdrew at 1700. They had one casualty; we had none. The position was retaken at 1800.

As a response to aggression, on 4 January, at 0200, there were simultaneous operations carried out in Chalatenango with attacks on enemy posts and sabotage on electrical installations. Enemy posts in (Rio Chiquito), (Las Chacaras) and (Gasolinera) were attacked.

We also have a report from the Francisco Sanchez eastern front: The general headquarters of this front reports that on 6 January, our forces took the town of Sensembra; attacked enemy positions; captured 13 prisoners; and recovered 13 Garand rifles, 3 M-1 carbines and 1 G-3 rifle, a total of 19 [as heard] weapons. Our forces also seized five bags of war materiel and inflicted three casualties on the enemy. We have to regret the death of two companeros. who other companeros were wounded, but the wounds are not serious.

Troops from the antiguerrilla group in Goteras went to the aid of the enemy forces under attack and clashed with our forces. In future broadcasts we will report on attacks on enemy positions in the town of Sensembra, Morazan Department, This is part of the FMLN counteroffensive against most of the enemy positions in towns in Morazan Department.

## BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES PROMOTIONS -- According to a general order issued 31 December 1981, Lt Col Francisco Antonio Moran and Lt Col Salvador Beltran were promoted to full colonel. In addition, Maj Socrates Jose Yanes and Maj Ricardo Aristides Cienfuegos were promoted to Lieutenant colonel. [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Jan 82 pp 2, 29 PA]

## GUATEMALA

### TWO KIDNAPPED PRIESTS FOUND SHOT TO DEATH

PA071852 Guatemala City Radio Horizonte in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Priests Gerardo Shildermans, a Belgian, and Roberto Paredes, who were kidnapped by a group of heavily armed men inside the parish house at Nueva Concepcion, Esquintla Department, were found shot to death at km 148 on the highway linking this town to Tiquisate, according to information received from there. Eyewitnesses said the priests were taken naked from the parish house, forced into a vehicle and taken to an unknown destination. The kidnapping took place soon after the captors killed the church's sexton.

## BRIEFS

ARMY PROMOTIONS -- Today, seven army officers were promoted to general. National Defense Minister Rene Mendoza Palomo was promoted from brigadier general to major general. The following colonels were promoted to general: German Chupina Barahona, (Marco Antonio Rene Bustamante), (Oscar Rodolfo Junin Medina), (Luis Joaquin Gonzalez (indistinct), (Julio Marroquin Perez) and (Carlos Augusto Morales Villatoro). [Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 Dec 81 PA]

## HONDURAS

### AMAPALA RESIDENTS FORMING PRESSURE GROUPS

PA072158 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] As a result of news broadcast by Radio America 2 days ago, which stated that the island or port of Amapala has been completely militarized, the Amapalans in Tegucigalpa are organizing to cooperate with the committee for the defense of the people of Amapala.

Two days ago, on a program broadcast by Radio America, the Amapalans criticized the president for not fulfilling his promises. Now, in addition to the government's neglect, the island is being completely militarized by the navy. Let us speak to a representative of the Amapalans that reside here in Tegucigalpa who have organized themselves and who wishes to make a statement. Go ahead.

[Begin telephone relay] We want the Amapalans to know that we are organizing in Tegucigalpa, that they are not alone, and that we are going to solicit the support of other organizations in our struggle for survival. We ask the Anapalans on the north coast to organize. We ask the people of Amapala to be on the alert for any call made by this struggle committee and to support all its stands, because a united people will never be defeated. We remind the members of the naval base that they should stop trying to silence the people with repression, because the people of Amapala are tired of being humiliated and of having people trample on their dignity. What the people want is work, not arms. Thank you. [end relay]

You have just heard a representative of the Amapalans organized in Tegucigalpa. He has said that they are organizing throughout the country and are demanding that the government keep the promises it has made to provide jobs to replace the port activities which were the traditional source of income in Amapala.

## NICARAGUA

### RADIO SANDINO REPORTS FRENCH ARMS AGREEMENT

PA072245 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Paris -- The French Foreign Ministry reported today that France will provide arms to Nicaragua following an agreement signed in December. Officially, the details of the agreement were not given, but authorized sources said that it includes two Alouette-3 helicopters, two patrol boats and an unspecified number of trucks. The total shipment is worth 100 million francs or $18 million. The agreement signed in Paris also provides for the training of Nicaraguan sailors and pilots.

France, who in a joint communique with Mexico recognized the armed opposition in El Salvador, finds itself in a delicate position before the United States now that the French defense minister, Charles Hernu, is on an official visit to Washington. For this reason, the Foreign Ministry today made a statement clarifying the agreement with Nicaragua.

### D'ESCOTO COMMENTS ON U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S VISIT

PA071603 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto said that the meeting on Wednesday between the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the three U.S. congressmen visiting the country was cordial and sincere. Senator Christopher Dodd and Representatives Michael Burns and George Miller ended their less than 24-hour visit to Nicaragua with this meeting. The three U.S. visitors are members of the Democratic Party.

D'Escoto said that the talks dealt with general topics. He said that Nicaragua insisted on decreasing the tension in relations with the United States. These relations have grown worse under the Reagan administration. He said that an effort is being made to improve the two countries' relations in a framework of respect for the self-determination of the Nicaraguan people.

[Begin D'Escoto recording] The conversation was sincere; I would say that it was cordial. We discussed general topics. As always, Nicaragua is trying to decrease the tension in Nicaraguan-U.S. relations, which have been growing worse since the initiation of the Reagan administration. As always, we are trying to find a way for these relations to improve rather than grow worse, but in accordance with the stand that has always characterized the Nicaraguan revolution; respect for the right of self-determination.

This was a visit by progressive U.S. congressmen who, on repeated occasions, have proven themselves friends and supporters of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and, most important, with respect for our right to self-determination. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS CLASH WITH REBELS

PA071650 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Interior Ministry communique dated 6 January 1982]

[Excerpts] The Interior Ministry informs the Nicaraguan people of the destruction of a counterrevolutionary gang on 31 December 1981 at 1800 in (El Valle de las Delicias) San Juan del Rio Coco jurisdiction, Madriz Department.

State security forces clashed with the gang headed by the famous counterrevolutionary leader (Fabian), who had escaped a search operation conducted by the Sandinist Armed Forces at the end of November in which the gang suffered several casualties.

In this most recent clash, the following counterrevolutionaries were killed: one of their leaders, known as (Rafael), whose identity has not been determined yet; (Julio Francisco Sanchez Ochoa), alias (Gorrion); (Jose Augusto Mairena Prado); (Rosibel Amador Blandon): (Felix Benavides Rios); (Eduardo Moncada Naira); (Pedro Pablo Blandon Espinoza); (Miguel Angel Irias Mendez); (Jose Santos Tercero Prado); (Jose Cecilio Lopez Joya); (Justo Pastor Zambrano Vanegas); and (Felix Pedro Alfaro Rosales). Three of the counterrevolutionaries who died in the fighting could not be identified.

The Sandinist Armed Forces are in hot pursuit of the counterrevolutionaries, who managed to flee in the direction of La Pavona, Jinotega Department, after crossing the Coco River.

A Garand rifle, an M-1 carbine, an M-2 carbine, an Enfield rifle, an M-16 rifle, a Galil rifle, a 12-gauge shotgun and 12 .38 cal revolvers with the respective ammunition were seized during the operation.

600 SOVIET YOUTHS TO HOLD MEETING WITH SANDINISTS

PA071857 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Some 600 Soviet youths will arrive in Managua within the next few days to celebrate a meeting of friendship, youth and sports with members of the 19 July Sandinist youth. The meetings will last 5 days, 21-25 January.

After their visit to Nicaragua, the Soviet youths will stop over in Panama, Cuba and Costa Rica.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS BAN ON RADIO MUNDIAL NEWSCAST

PA071850 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Managua's Radio Mundial has been authorized to resume transmission of its "The Moment" newscast tomorrow, following a 24-hour suspension for breaking the law. Spokesmen for the Communications Media Directorate made the announcement today in a resolution that states that the station's directors harbor good intentions toward the Nicaraguan revolutionary process even though the station broadcast false international news reports.

The official measure was described by (Manuel Arana) and (Joaquin Absalon Pastora), directors of the station and the newscast, respectively, as a just decision aimed at maintaining freedom of thought in Nicaragua. In addition, both men expressed their satisfaction and gratitude to the government for adopting the step.

JUNTA MEMBERS TO ATTEND CHAMORRO COMMEMORATION

PA071920 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The slogan of the event commemorating the fourth anniversary of the assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro will be: Unity in the face of aggression, for the fatherland and the revolution. The Union of Nicaraguan Journalists [UPN] and members of Chamorro's family will coordinate the commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the assassination of the martyr of public freedoms. The event will be held Sunday, 10 January, at 0900 at Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plaza. It will be attended by members of the government junta, relatives of Chamorro, mass organizations and UPN members. The keynote event will be followed by a pilgrimage to the cemetery, where a floral wreath will be placed on Chamorro's tomb.

[Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish at 1800 GMT on 7 January adds the following: "The speakers will be a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, a member of the Chamorro family and UPN Secretary General Companero Juan Molina Palacios."]

1982 GENERAL BUDGET TO BE ABOUT $1.1 BILLION

PA080152 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Nicaragua's 1982 general budget amounts to 10,791,000,000 cordobas or about $1.1 billion. The largest allocations will be for health and education.

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS JUNTA'S 1981 ACTIONS

PA032007 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Roundtable analysis of 1981 by the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board including Wilfredo Montalvan for the Social Democratic Party, PSD, Dr Sergio Mario Montealegre for the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, and Alfonso Robelo for the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, with (Mario Alfaro Alvarado) of the PSD and Fabio Gadea Mantilla of the MDN acting as moderators--live]

[Excerpts] [Robelo] One of the characteristics of 1981, from which we should learn if we are to avoid a repetition in 1982, has been the violence in Nicaragua, meaning not only the violence produced in the north, which has been repeatedly condemned by the political parties represented here, but the verbal violence particularly. This kind of violence causes hatred among Nicaraguans, blocks civilized paths and therefore contributes to a certain degree to the military violence that, though we all approved its use against the dictatorship of Somoza and his bloody family, is no longer supported by the Nicaraguan people, for it means blood, sacrifice and destruction, all of which we hope will not be repeated as we look at the future.

We are therefore concerned because 1981 was a year of violence: violence against the political parties, with attacks on their headquarters; violence through the manipulation of simple people, fanatics, poisoned people, who are launched in the form of mobs to block civic movements, to attack political party headquarters, to destroy radio stations like Radio Amor, Radio Mundial and Mi Preferida; to try to frighten political leaders at the airport, as was the case with Luis Esteban Gonzalez; or to attack the residences of families, as was the case with my own home.

I think that when these people are manipulated, hatred and violence are engendered. There is no place for such things in the future and they must always be criticized and condemned, just as we criticize the violence on the northern border or in remote regions of Nicaragua. Therefore, to a certain extent, we must also criticize all of the verbal violence, which produces this hostility among Nicaraguans toward those who do not align themselves with the government party in one way or another.

I think that this violence in the country, which was intorduced in 1981, should definitely be abolished in 1982. There must be no repetition of the attacks on the church, the press, the media and the political parties. There must be no promulgation of the repressive attitude toward those courageous leaders of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], who even today are imprisoned; Enrique Dreyfus, Gilberto Cuadra and Benjamin Lanzas. To them, we offer our respect. They are men of peace, men who bravely expressed their feelings in a letter, noting their desire to support and rescue the revolution in its original concept but to not support a project that showed clear signs of totalitarianism. As a result, and as an example of an attitude that confirms this totalitarian project, they were imprisoned. I believe that this type of violence should be banished from Nicaragua, that this should be something of the past. Nicaragua has already given a generous quota of blood, of destruction and sacrifice and we must build upon this sacrifice in the future, but on the basis of peace, harmony and an effective unity of all Nicaraguans around what has been the essence of the revolution -- a government of national reconstruction, which, unfortunately, the government party has now set aside.

[Gadea Mantilla] You have just heard Alfonso Robelo's opinion of one of the characteristics of 1981, which has just ended. We refer to violence, the violence that is manifested in the violent acts that frequently occur on the northern border, in the acts of vandalism that occur in the city and in the threats against political leaders and groups.

We will now pass the microphone to Dr Sergio Mario Montealegre, who will refer to this same issue and to some of the aspects that distinguished 1981.

[Montealegre] The year 1981 brought an economic recession to this country. The national economy was reduced in its productive capacity, due to many factors that coincided to bring this recession about.

Nicaragua's industry can be divided into two classes: Production for export and production for domestic consumption. Our production for domestic consumption was harrassed and subjected to confiscations and a series of pressures that forced the closure of some industries, while others were forced to close by the fact that the government did not offer all of its support to encourage a production increase.

As a consequence of this recession, there has been massive umemployment at all levels in Nicaragua, which is naturally reflected in all of the Nicaraguan families that have been deprived of their income and cannot maintain their homes with minimal dignity, in terms of wanting to live like human beings and not in subhuman conditions.

So, unless the economy is transformed, unless laws that favor investment are issued, unless Nicaraguan industrialists are (?protected), we will not have the industrial takeoff next year necessary to increase production and promote Nicaragua's reconstruction.

All of those who have any capital to invest have removed it precisely because of all this uncertainty in Nicaragua. The confiscation of La Perfecta, the confiscation of (?Prego Soap) -- all of these concerns, which were businesses and enterprises that produced for domestic consumption, have been confiscated and taken into government hands and, as one of the speakers said very well, the government is a very poor administrator. It has already been seen that other enterprises taken over by the government have had to be closed because of poor administration. Thus, this recession must end, because it affects all fields in Nicaragua, causing a lack of productivity; and if we reduce productivity, production will fall.

[Gadea Mantilla] We would like to sum this up quickly so that you can either go on with this topic or discuss some other subject. So far at this round table, we have reached the following conclusions: 1. Parties, free unions, media, the church and the private sector are harassed, [words indistinct] negative.

2. According to Sergio Mario Montealegre, the economy has been poorly directed and this does not leave room for optimism as to the country's economic prospects for next year. This, in short, is what we have said so far. Does anybody have anything to add?

[Unidentified speaker] I would like to add something to the part about the economy, going a bit further into the reason for the economic deterioration registered in 1981 and into what we can expect for 1982.

First, let us remember that 1981 was described by the government as the year of defense and production. In other words, the government supposedly wanted a resurgence of production in 1981. If we analyze in retrospect what happened this past year, we find that, especially toward the end, the government had to close a lot of factories and work sites. And why are the job sites being closed? Somebody has already said it; the government is a bad administrator, especially given the fact that it has shown that the economy is not its top priority. On the contrary, this government has exhibited a high degree of politicization. They key government positions are held by individuals who are clearly aligned ideologically with the government, who don't always have the necessary technical capability for the jobs they hold. This government increasingly shows a military consolidation, increasingly resorts to repression and to force. It daily grows less interested in production or in the economy, since it places highly politicized individuals with little technical capacity in key positions. If we turn to the other side of the coin, we see that in the private sector, as somebody has already mentioned, there is a huge lack of faith, a lack of confidence. This not only makes people refrain from investing; it causes work to be carried out without the dedication, incentives and enthusiasm that should exist, precisely because no one knows what will happen tomorrow.

The private sector increasingly feels that here is a project in which it does not fit, or at least in which it cannot defend itself from the abuses committed by certain sectors. If these sectors are analyzed, one sees that their actions have been instigated by the government itself. We can see that this insecurity, this lack of confidence, this lack of enthusiasm is both human and justified. I am not endorsing it; I am merely analyzing it and I must conclude that there is a problem that must be corrected if we want the country to move ahead once again, this time through its own effort, within the framework of true reconstruction.

Reconstruction is an integral process and does not extend to economic aspects alone. It should also extend to the country's political, social and even moral aspects, which were so tarnished by Somoza. The economy, however, must resemble an internal engine, which generates the material resources so that all other programs -- political and social -- can be paid for with our own funds, so that we can become a self-sufficient country, at least in terms of our breakthrough. It would be [word indistinct] to attempt to live on international charity all our lives, since this is neither possible nor healthy from the standpoint of an independent foreign policy.

[Montalvan] I wish to comment on the government's erroneous policy on the handling of Atlantic coast matters. We have seen how MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist unity], an organization which from the beginning of the revolution worked shoulder to shoulder with the government, trying to contribute to the tasks posed by the country's unity, has been dealt quite a few blows this year. Unfortunately, this has had its sequel. We will not comment on this issue at this point, however, because there are reasons that keep us from doing so.

I would also like to comment on the government's foreign policy. We think we should start a policy of true nonalignement, which is what all Nicaraguans aspire to in order for this revolution to become a real example, a model for the entire world. We have seen how certain foreign policy attitudes by the government have been frankly aligned with the Soviet-Cuban bloc. The Afghanistan issue was debated again this year at the United Nations. We saw that when the time came for Nicaragua to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the government cast a reasoned vote, which frankly reveals the government's commitments to that bloc. We Nicaraguans are still waiting to learn about those commitments, since this year several revolutionary commanders traveled to Moscow and signed agreements and accords about which the Nicaraguan people have not been informed. We think that our people are entitled to learn about those agreements and accords. In this regard, we think that in 1982 we should pursue a real policy of nonalignment so that our country can move ahead in the future.

[Moderator] Twenty-two minutes into this program of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, we must add an additional element to the analysis made so far; nonalignment has not functioned in this country. Cases in point; Afghanistan and Poland. Since a broad and careful analysis has been made on the policy implemented in 1981, I don't know if you will be able to talk about some positive aspect of this government, Alfonso?

[Robelo] I would like to mention a couple of aspects that I consider positive. If we analyze the national police force -- that, at least, is how it should be called, even though it is not -- it seems to me that the police have been more efficient than we had been used to in the past regarding handling of traffic and solving crimes. The police force handles itself quite well, particularly in the matters of protection, traffic control and so forth. This is an aspect which I feel has become gradually consolidated and is increasingly positive. Bureaucratic activity is being handled with relative promptness and it is very easy to leave the country. So there have been certain very positive aspects in 1981.

The forum was held in 1981. It was an acceptable initiative. To be sure, it ended in a way which was undesirable to us, when toward the end of July Commander Daniel Ortega closed the forum by saying that there was nothing else to discuss. For those not subject to the government party dictates, the indicated three alternatives which I find very sad: Leave the country, submit, or withstand the people, for we will throw them at you. This is practically what they said. To me this was a very negative aspect.

Before finishing, I would like to comment very briefly on something mentioned by Wilfredo regarding nonalignment. The most recent case, which has already been mentioned here, is that of Poland. I would like to add something even more specific with regard to Poland. The current Polish Government, the Polish military government, is very much like Somoza's government. Why do I say this? Because the Polish military government turns to a superpower, to Moscow, for instructions on how to handle its domestic problems. Somoza's government, that government of bloody lineage, also used to turn to another superpower -- the United States, the Pentagon and so forth -- to see how it should handle its domestic problems. In both cases, we see that those military governments, those governments of force, resort to violent repression, to brutal repression in order to suffocate the people's desire for freedom. In Poland's case, it was done by implementing martial law; in Nicaragua's case, through the inforcement of martial and emergency laws and the suspension of constitutional guarantees.

And in both countries the people and the workers are suffocated. So, in many ways, there is a very marked similarity in the performance and dependence of the Polish military government and that of the past Somoza regime. This is where the big incongruence lies. A fight was waged against Somoza, but they are being timid, pusillanimous, and they don't even dare condemn Soviet interference in Poland or least of all the Polish military regime, which is aligned within a Marxist-Leninist ideology.

So what is the matter? Why this inconsistency? Why the sad DP [not further explained] document signed [FSLN State Council delegate] Federico Lopez, which seeks to make the Sandinist Front government align itself like Moscow's docile allies? That is not correct. That cannot be alignment [as heard]. That is not what the Nicaraguan revolution wanted. It seems to me that this points to one of the biggest failures in the revolution's three principles; nonalignment, effective pluralism and a mixed economy.

[Montealegre] I would like to point out something about 1981, about our international relations. Instead of making friends in the international arena, we have been making enemies. We are being left alone. The result of Saint Lucia is positive proof of the state of our international relations; we are practically alone. Mexico's vote had to be against the Saint Lucia resolution because Mexico had already signed another declaration with Franch regarding a solution to the problem in El Salvador. Therefore, Mexico could not reverse its position to agree with the Saint Lucia resolution. This was why Mexico voted as it did. Mexico's vote was understandable.

But the Nicaraguan vote, which through the coordinator of the junta had taken a solution to the United Nations, one of dialogue and dedication as the political means for resolving El Salvador's conflict, changed in Saint Lucia, and Nicaragua said no, it would not vote for elections. In this sense, we stand alone because the majority -- the vote was almost unanimous in Saint Lucia -- says that the only solution to all Latin American conflicts and by extension to all world conflicts is the vote, the direct vote of each of the citizens; it is the only way for peoples to solve their problems peacefully, without resorting to rifles. However, Nicaragua did not support this position and its seems to us that Nicaragua is not handling these international relations well.

[Montalvan] As true democrats, we always render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and whenever this government has done anything good, we have publicly admitted it.

To the positive aspects we could add the efforts made to improve people's health. Several cleanup campaigns were carried out and there were health campaigns against several endemic diseases. We really think these are positive because health is very important to all of us.

There were also attempts to try to widen the national literacy campaign with the campaign for adults. We also think this is very positive. Furthermore, we have the campaign [against bureaucracy] although naturally this is a consequence of the system itself, of the very characteristics of a system such as unfortunately has been prevailing in Nicaragua. We see the campaign against bureaucracy as an attempt by the government authorities to try to resolve this problem. Also, several persons who mishandled public funds were tried. We think this is a measure which should be continued in order to have a government of complete administrative honesty.

So these are some positive aspects which really must be acknowledged. We hope that these aspects will be improved in 1982 and, of course, that the grave errors in both domestic and international policy which keep Nicaragua at a difficult crossroads will be corrected.

[Robelo] I would like to point out that the Democratic Coordinating Board not only agrees on several basic points, but that it has a common denominator; democracy, to be exact. This is one of the elements which Nicaragua lacks most.

In my view, democracy would give the people the right to choose, the right to have opinions, the right to elect. And we in the Coordinating Board share this view. We are democrats and as such, we want the people to forge their own destiny, without pressure, without blackmail, without praise. Our support for this democracy, as we understand it, democracy which would give the people the power to elect, is why we are here sitting around a table.

I would like to end the analysis of pluralism in 1981 and jump into 1982. Right now we are discussing a law on political parties and, in 1982, this should be the cornerstone, a clear sign of how this year is beginning. But in order for this law to be effective, it must give a minimum of equality, a minimum of balance in force and opportunities to the parties. And this is where I believe there is a great fault. At this moment, as we analyze 1981, we see that during 1981 we mixed, combined even further, that which is the state or government and that which is government party or the FSLN. And this has been even more acute in recent days when we saw how in a shameless way, without the least effort to hide it, militancy was given to soldiers of the armed forces and especially to the Interior Ministry. This was done by the interior minister himself, Commander Tomas Borge. This clearly demonstrates that instead of being a national government, ours is the government of a single party, for the benefit of that party and to continue that party's plans which are not the plans of the Nicaraguan revolution nor the plans for which the blood of 40,000 or 50,000 lives was shed, the blood of those who were sacrificed to attain liberty.

[Robelo] It seems to me that if we want to think positively about 1982, we must think that a serious effort must be made to not continue this fusion. We must begin to reverse this admixture, this interweaving that exists, wherein you don't know where the party begins and where the state begins; you don't know when an official is a party official or a government official. These are characteristics of Marxist-Leninist totalitarian regimes. They really sow a great deal of mistrust among the people when they begin to occur here in Nicaragua.

Television should not continue in the hands of a party. The flag of the government party, which we respect above all because it is the flag wielded by the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, should not be flown at all public and government establishments. This is not right. This is an admixture that does not lead to effective pluralism. No one can be convinced that there will be pluralism in Nicaragua when there is a partisan army or partisan armed forces which are not truly national.

Unless a serious effort is made in 1982 to clear up this mistake, to begin to explain where the state ends and the government begins, then I believe that very little can be done to rescue the revolution, to return to the original plan which all the Nicaraguan people have approved.

As everyone knows, the government has designated 1982 the year of unity in the face of aggression. The first thing is that instead of being called the year of unity, it has already been qualified by a phrase; in the face of aggression. That is partial unity. It is not unity in the face of any eventuality. It is not national unity regarding an overall project, but it is partial unity in the face of aggression. We agree that unity is necessary in the face of aggression. But I ask: If an aggression is coming, especially if this aggression is foreign, should there be talk of unity which really strengthens a totalitarian project and turns the democrats into its collaborators? Isn't this dangerous manipulation? In the face of an aggression which is sometimes verbal and other times fact, aren't we trying to manipulate this in an effort to cause the submission of the forces which have not aligned themselves?

And then, with this awakening of nationalism, aren't we trying to gain allies? In the face of foreign aggression, obviously nobody wants to be in any camp that is not on Nicaragua's side. But is Nicaragua's side the same as that of the party which wants to lead Nicaragua toward a totalitarian dictatorship? Or isn't unity in the face of aggression being manipulated for another purpose?

This greatly concerns me because I believe the Nicaraguan people should understand this very clearly; (Adolfo Diaz) was as open to criticism in the past for having sold out to U.S. interests as he would be today for selling out to Soviet interests. One act would be as much like (Adolfo Diaz) as the other. And, in the face of aggression, we must see where this aggression comes from and who are originating these aggressions.

Likewise, I believe that more than unity against aggression, Nicaragua needs overall unity, sincere unity, unity with no intention to deceive, revolutionary unity. Nicaragua needs national unity with which to confront the task of our country's overall reconstruction, a very Nicaraguan unity in every sense of the word.

And it seems that having designated 1982 the year of unity would have been magnificent, whether national unity or Nicaraguan unity. In my view, however, to have qualified and made it conditional in the face of aggression includes a wish to manipulate, of which we have a duty to inform the people of Nicaragua. This manipulation of unity is in the face of aggression. But what, then, in the face of the installation of an internal totalitarianism? What, then, in the face of reconstruction? I believe that it is important not to manipulate this. Foreign aggression is no reason to want to silence all the voices which are criticizing the government. As we have said many times, this is a clear sign of totalitarianism and a clear sign a desire to consolidate, in an absolute and permanent way, the power of a party with an already clearly defined leader.

[Unidentified speaker] I would only like to say that it seems very timely, as we begin this year, to make a true appeal for unity because, frankly, this is what we Nicaraguans have lacked. Unfortunately the government has made an attempt to impose or to implement its Marxist-Leninist plans. This has resulted in a series of political, economic and social problems.

So we democratic political parties in the Coordinating Board have always insisted on the need for unity, but unity so that we may have true democracy, liberty and justice for all the Nicaraguans. We will always be ready to support any project to follow this course, to achieve this unity. But, in my opinion, unity in any other sense, unity to create more difficulties for our people, to curtail their liberties or, as Alfonso said, to deliver our nation to another bloc, or to the Soviet bloc, will never be supported by us, the true democrats of Nicaragua.

CASTRO OUTLINES GOALS IN HEALTH SERVICES FIELD

FL071850 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has repeated his conviction that Cuba can become a power in medicine and biology in the coming years and be able to provide better services to our people and the rest of the countries needing them. Fidel was speaking at the Ministry of Public Health during a meeting preceding the establishment on 13 March of the first contingent of the Carlos J. Finlay Medical Sciences Detachment.

Fidel addressed the meeting with provincial public health and education directors after Sergio del Valle, member of the Politburo and minister of public health, had spoken. The commander in chief said that enrollment capacity in medical schools will increase in the next few years despite the economic restrictions we are facing. We must have a well-trained doctor with a solid foundation and broad knowledge who can confront real life problems, specially if he works abroad, Fidel noted.

Concerning the idea of turning Cuba into a medical power, Fidel explained that he had recently heard words of praise about Cuban public health services, the painstaking treatment, the cleanliness of the hospitals and other positive characteristics, a sign of what we have achieved so far. He said that Iraq's donation after the hurricane that hit us some time ago was spent entirely on this area. He stressed all that had been done to upgrade services and the assigning of transportation to the hospitals, and he discussed at length the construction of intensive therapy clinics as a result of the needs stemming from the dengue epidemic. We turned that setback into triumph and 27 clinics have been built. Construction will start for two more, one in Marianao and the other in Palma Soriano, he added. He reported that because of the additional clinics, capacity increased by some 400 beds, the equivalent of two pediatric hospitals. He said that two general hospitals will be built, one east and the other west of Havana.

Fidel also reported that pediatric hospitals will be built in Ciego de Avila, Sancti Spiritus, Marianao and Bayamo with some reserve resources. He explained that the steps are being taken to turn us into producers and exporters of vaccines for humans and animals, and that a great effort is being put into it.

The detachment will be able to help in everything, he said.

He put a great deal of emphasis on everything that has been achieved in connection with the introduction of new medical equipment and in the training of Cuban specialists in the handling of very sophisticated devices without any problems, proof of our doctors' skills.

It was reported at the meeting that the medical sciences detachment will be organized each year at the preparatory schools for those who are seniors, and in every municipality and province. The contingent, the main purpose of which is to guarantee that the young people who enroll in medicine and dentistry are qualified, will be made up of a selection of the best 12th grade students who demonstrate aptitude for medical sciences specialties and who possess the human, political, ideological and moral qualities characteristic of the revolutionary doctor. This is outlined in the basic report read by Mariela Columbie, a member of the Union of Young Communists national bureau.

The national ceremony establishing the first contingent will be held on 13 March as part of the activities planned for the 25th anniversary of the assault on the presidential palace. In subsequent years, the ceremony will be held on 3 December to coincide with the date of birth of Carlos J. Finlay, after whom the detachment is named.

## Addresses Medical Work Group

FL071845 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1256 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt of Fidel Castro speech at a working session 6 January at the Public Health Ministry in Havana to discuss the establishment of the Carlos J. Finlay Medical Sciences Detachment on 13 March -- recorded]

[Text] As you know, a faculty of medicine is practically being created in each province around the hospitals. Enrollment in the study of medicine will increase in the coming years. And in spite of the restrictions and economic difficulties that we have, this plan to develop medical sciences faculties, will suffer practically no restrictions. But, even more important are the problems we may experience regarding content and regarding concepts of doctor preparation. We should look for, in my opinion, a well qualified doctor...really well qualified.

I believe that the establishment of this detachment will create subjective conditions in the students to be able to implement serious and deep-reaching programs to educate the medical doctors and to demand much more. We are doing this precisely so that we can demand much more from the student.

I believe that we still have other matters to deal with. Who should be responsible for this detachment? I imagine that the Union of Young Communists [UJC] comrades will be thinking about that as well as the party comrades. Because at this time they [12th grade students] are only taken care of during the first two years. Then when they go to the hospitals they are taken care of in another place. I don't know how you intend to resolve the problem of service provided by the FEU [Federation of University Students] and UJC to the detachment to follow along until their last year.

We recently had the satisfaction of hearing some praise regarding the improvement of hospital services. In the past we only heard the criticism...that the hospital was dirty, that problem and the other, and now we begin to hear some good, encouraging and laudatory reports ... that the hospital was very clean, that the care was very diligent, etc. I believe that should be very encouraging to all of us. We waged the great war against the dengue. I believe it was a very great achievement and it enhanced the prestige enjoyed by the health services and hospitals.

We intend to continue our full support of the Ministry of Public Health in the development and improvement of medical services. The prestige of Cuban medicine continues to grow. The number of people that want to get their medical care here continues to grow. That is why it is so important that we find out what specialities we are weak in, how to address them, how to foster them, which ones should we be putting more emphasis on according to world needs aside from our own. We must find out which ones we are in bad shape in and why.

What is going on with the microbiologists in our system? What is going on in the country? Why did a few people not want any other type of work and went after that kind of job? What should we do with the ones we have? How can we train them?

Because we cannot wait until we educate new microbiologists in any one of these fields. But those that we have, where are they? What is our total inventory? What should we do with them? What work can we give them? How should we prepare them?

Because we are weak in some areas, we should know all those areas where we are weak in order to work hard in all fields. We are going to continue to develop our medical services system. But I say, we are not just going to care for Cubans here but we are are going to care for many foreigners and we are going to provide good services.

I believe that we are going to work on gerontology as well. The other day I was talking to a group of comrades and I was promising that we are going to work on gerontology. And if we do not get ahead on this, what is going to become of you in a few years? [laughter in the background] It is a field that we must work in...and in all fields where a need and a possibility exists.

As for medical doctors, we are going to have many more than we will need. The result will be that we will have the best medical servies. The people will be very happy. If we should become a medical power the people will be cared for by the best physicans.

In other words, my opinion is that the establishment of this detachment has been well done. It is a historical step. We should be successful. And we have to complement this work ourselves...those who are in charge of the detachment. [applause]

More Details From Speech

FL072013 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Elsewhere in his speech, Fidel referred to the idea of extending the services of hemo-dialysis with tne artificial kidney to children who are old enough. He announced the public health program scheduled to begin in 3 years with the use of an equipment for neurological studies which was produced by the national center of scientific research work. He also referred to the computerized equipment that conducts examinations to detect some congential malformations.

The topic dealing with interferon was another subject discussed by the commander in chief, noting that today we can participate in some technologies which appeared to be inaccessible in the past. Interferon can be used in the treatment of some types of cancer and viral diseases. Between our first awareness of interferon and white cells and the moment that interferon was produced in Cuba, only 4 months elapsed, Fidel stated. He announced that a new laboratory for the production of interferon and for working in genetic engineering has been built. This has not yet been announced.

In another part of his speech, the commander in chief stated that in coordination with the Academy of Sciences, a biology front was created 6 months ago. This center has already worked on tissue culture, on genetic engineering and on vaccines. Because of this, we have a program for training personnel and research work in the field of biology. We could become producers of vaccines, both for animal and human use, Fidel stated. He added that our country could become a major center in biological sciences. I believe that this biology front could be of great help in the field of medicine and to the country's economy, Fidel stressed.

DEL VALLE PRESIDES AT CARDIOLOGY CONGRESS

FL080213 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Dr Sergio del Valle, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and Minister of Public Health, today presided at the opening session of the Third National Cardiology Congress, which will end next Saturday. Some 200 delegates from our country and representatives from Central America and the Caribbean, as well as from socialist countries, will examine various topics related to this important specialty.

Cardiology in the tropics, the main topic of the congress, was taken up today by Dr Alberto Hernandez Canero, director of the Institute of Cardiology and Cardiovascular Surgery. The focus on this topic will be aimed at demonstrating that cardiological problems are closely related to the socioeconomic situation of the country.

[Begin Hernandez recording] Only with profound social reforms, which make possible the participation of all the people in the common task of preparing and conducting a national scientific and technical policy to place at their service contemporary science and technology, can the developed countries modify their present and future health situation. [applause] [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO YEMEN BLASTS U.S. 'MISINFORMATION'

FL071409 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1209 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Aden -- Ulises Estrada Lescaille, Cuban ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, has denounced Washington's aggressive plans against our country and the misinformation campaign waged by U.S. spokesmen regarding actual events in Cuba. In an interview given to Aden's daily 14 OCTOBER, on the occasion of the anniversary of the triumph of the revolution, the diplomat pointed out that Ronald Reagan's administration has a similar attitude concerning the situation in Nicaragua and Grenada.

CEREMONY MARKS HAITI'S INDEPENDENCE FROM FRANCE

FL080152 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples Today made public a message sent to the Haitian masses on the occasion of holding a ceremony of solidarity with that fraternal nation. We unite our voice to those of all peace-loving forces to state that we support the aspirations of the Haitian people, the document notes. The ceremony marked the 178th anniversary of the independence of Haiti from French colonialism on 1 January 1804. (Fran Hipolite), representative in Cuba of the United Party of Haitian Communists, denounced imperialist meddling in his country's domestic affairs, and added that imperialism is attempting to perpetuate the denigrating exploitation being endured by his people, who are struggling for a second independence.

SANTIAGO SUGAR HARVEST DESCRIBED AS INEFFICIENT

FL061255 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Jose Ramon Balaguer, a member of the Central Committee and first party secretary in Santiago de Cuba, has called on all those involved in the present sugar harvest to improve sugar production in the province in the next few hours. Our correspondent, Carlos (Sanavia Marrero), reports from the cradle of the revolution that Balaguer issued the call during the fourth 10-day harvest assessment meeting. It was reported at the meeting that the province is performing at 86 percent of its potential due to two organizational problems, high absenteeism of cane cutters and industrial breakdowns.

During the meeting, attended by all the directors of the province's sugarcane and sugar enterprises, Balaguer asked for the immediate eradication of the difficulties which have placed Santiago de Cuba among the least efficient provinces in the present sugar harvest. It was also learned that in the spirit of this call, a process of discussion will be initiated with all the cane cutter brigades, tractor operators and industrial workers in order to effect a radical turnabout to achieve the efficient harvest the country demands.

CULTURE VICE MINISTER TOURS MEXICAN STATE

FL080156 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Cuban Culture Vice Minister Antonio Nunez Jimenez was declared distinguished guest of Mexico's State of Quintana Roo when he began a tour of that region. The Cuban official traveled to Quintana Roo at the invitation of the state governor, Pedro Joaquin (Coldue).

## BARBADOS

### ADAMS GREETS CASTRO ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

FL071105 Bridgetown CANA in English 2255 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 6 Jan (CANA) -- Barbados Prime Minister J.M.G.M. "Tom" Adams has sent the following message of congratulations to Cuban president, Dr Fidel Castro:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the triumph of the revolution, the government and people of Barbados join me in extending best wishes to the government and people of the Republic of Cuba."

Cuba marked the 23d anniversary of the Castro revolution on January 1.

## JAMAICA

### PAPER CRITICAL OF GOVERNMENT SILENCE ON POLAND

FL071845 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 3 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Speak Out on Poland!"]

[Text] On December 13, the military leader of Poland imposed martial law on that country designed to crush the independent trade union Solidarity. The union leaders have been detained, hundreds of workers have been killed, and thousands put in jail. All communication has been cut off internally and externally and local elections set for February have been canceled. Many of those both local and abroad who protested the rape of human rights in Chile have been silent -- while some have given support to the Poles and their Soviet masters who designed and masterminded the ruthless crackdown.

To their credit as we said yesterday six trade unions in Jamaica have expressed their distress at the turn of events in Poland and their solidarity with the workers of Poland who have been seeking a modicum of the rights enjoyed by workers in Jamaica. The government meantime has remained silent, as it "watched the situation," to use Mr Seaga's words.

It is time that our government makes its voice heard on this abuse of human rights against the workers in Poland. The praiseworthy example of the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU), the National Workers Union (NWU), the Trade Union Congress (TUC), the Jamaica Association of Local Government Officers (JALGO), the Jamaica Union of Public Officers and Public Employees (JUPOPE) and the United Port Workers and Seamen's Union (UPWSU) should be followed, for as those unions said on December 19, the crushing of the workers movement in Poland is also a set-back to workers worldwide who defend the principles of free trade union participation -- principles on which the party which forms the Government of Jamaica were founded. The government, in the context of its dramatic decision to break off relations with Cuba, may well ask itself whether the repression of human rights in Poland and Afghanistan does not outweigh the reasons for that break.

## NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

### BRIEFS

CABINET RESIGNS -- Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles -- The cabinet of Prime Minister Domenico Martina tendered its resignation today to Governor Bernadito Leito. The cabinet lasted a little over 2 years and resigned because of lack of support from parliament (22 seats), when one of the members of the coalition withdrew his support from the Central Antillean government. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1502 GMT 7 Jan 82 FL]